

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Herbert G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance)
One Year \$9.00
Six Months 5.00
Three Months 2.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 23, 1906

THE CHURCH AND BUSINESS.

The Butte (Montana) Miner, in a very temperate and well written article, entitled "The Mormon Church and Business," falls into some errors which ought to be pointed out, for its enlightenment and the information of other papers which draw conclusions from premises furnished by anti-Mormon sources. That paper speaks of the announcement that the Mormon Church has decided to sever church and state, or more exactly speaking, religion and business, and classes it as "one of the most important declarations made by that sect." It proceeds to suggest that "If the Church will get out of politics, it would appear that the people of Utah would have little complaint to make against this organization."

In the first place, we have to say that the "Mormon" Church has not made any such announcement as that mentioned by the Butte Miner. There has been no occasion for such a declaration. The stories put into circulation concerning an alleged merging of the Utah Light and Railway company, in which the Church has some interest, with a scheme for a railway line from Southern Utah through the State into Southern Idaho, are founded on fiction, as, it is believed, the whole purported plan for the amalgamation of a number of properties to effect that purpose is likely to prove. The positive statement made in papers and dispatches in relation to this bubble in the air have misled some of our contemporaries at a distance, and hence their remarks in a similar strain to that of the paper from which we have quoted.

The Miner says "The Church in Salt Lake has owned the franchise for lighting the city, and it has controlled the street-car system and nearly all the valuable public utilities have been in its hands." We must express surprise that a paper like the Miner, with facilities for learning the facts concerning this matter, has been led into such dense error as is exhibited in the sentence we have quoted from its columns. The Church here has never owned the franchise alluded to, nor has it ever owned the majority of the stock in the Utah Light and Railway company. Its present interest in that company is comparatively small, and persons who are not connected with the Church have the control of the shares in the company. All the talk, therefore, about "nearly all the valuable public utilities" having been in the hands of the Church, is utter nonsense and merely echoes from the ravings of semi-lunacy that have been heard for some time in this city.

Supposing it were true that the Church had sold its interest in the company named, what would that have to do with severing church and state, as intimated by the Miner? What connection is there between church and state in the fact that the Church owns some stock in business concerns? It is true that the authorities of the Church have encouraged the establishment of important industries in Utah, by investing some capital in starting them, and has thereby made possible the success of those manufacturing and industrial concerns. But how does that establish any union of church and state? Is it not the height of absurdity to intimate that engaging in legitimate and worthy enterprises for the public benefit is in the direction of the domination of state affairs?

The Miner suggests that if the Church would "get out of politics but little complaint would remain against this organization." Here again that paper is simply following a popular cry raised by a few political schemers and tricksters, who have tried but failed to obtain "Church influence" to effect their aims and purposes. We have repeatedly explained the position of the "Mormon" Church with reference to political affairs. As an organization the Church is not in politics, and therefore cannot "get out of politics." The members of the Church are divided in their political acts and opinions, each belonging to such party as individual choice may select, or refraining from association with any party. It is the same with the authorities of the Church. Whatever may be the general view of this matter, no person connected with the Church is under any obligation to vote for a party or a candidate or a measure that he does not approve. The secret ballot is held by each elector. The returns of the elections demonstrate beyond reasonable question that what we have stated is correct.

How can the "Mormon" people get out of politics? The answer is, by every member of the Church laying down the elective franchise and permitting the non-Mormons to do all the voting, hold all the offices and control all the affairs of city, county and State. That might for a while satisfy the chronic "Mormon-haters and dispensers of anti-Mormon" vilification, but not for long. They would be soon reviving their old scheme to control what they would call "the Mormon vote," and the ancient bitterness would be stirred up again and the old fires of hatred be rekindled. The most violent declaimers against "The Mormon Church in politics" are disappointed politicians who have in their time begged for and failed to get the very influence which they pretend to denounce. If they could only obtain it, they would cease their anti-Mormonism.

and deny the existence of that which they wildly denounce.

But the Miner is mistaken in its opinion that complaint against the "Mormon" Church would cease, even if the untruths concerning its control of business and politics were entirely dispelled or placed where they belong. There exists in the souls of petty preachers of the different sects, and many of their followers, a detestation of that which they call "Mormonism," and its power as a religion over the minds of its followers. It embodies truths that cannot be controverted, which enter into the lives of its adherents and become part of their very existence. Denunciations against it are vain. Persecution fails to overpower it. Ridicule and misrepresentation have no deterring force upon it. The slaughter of its leaders and the despoiling of its properties and those of its devotees do not have any appreciable effect upon its onward progress. The creeds and notions of the sectaries who attack it are shown to be but clouds of error by its shining light. They cannot controvert its principles nor turn away its adherents, and so they seek to malign and would if possible crush them.

"Mormonism" does not invade the rights of those who dissent from its teachings. It is placed continually on the defense. Believers in it claim simply the same rights as those enjoyed by other citizens of this republic. They have the right to vote as they choose, and do not recognize the right of any one to coerce or intimidate them in the exercise of their freedom. If they please to devote a portion of their means to the Church of which they are members, they will do so no matter whom it may displease. If some of the capital thus accumulated is used for the establishment of industries or commercial concerns for the general welfare, they hold that it is none of the business of their opponents to question their doings or interfere with their affairs. They are under no obligation to make explanations concerning them to the world.

Whether politically, socially, religiously or otherwise, there are no people living who enjoy greater liberty than do the Latter-day Saints or "Mormons," as they are called, and they propose to go on with their work for the promulgation of the Gospel of Christ, the establishment of colonies, the redemption of waste places, the building up of homes and towns and cities, the organization of industrial and other enterprises, and the legitimate participation in all the rights and privileges that belong to citizenship of any country wherein they reside. They will neither seek nor provoke antagonism, nor will they tamely submit to encroachment upon their sacred prerogatives to prevent them from worshipping God as their conscience dictates, and supporting such parties and measures and men as appear to them to be for their interest and the general welfare.

We thank the Butte Miner for its recognition of the good qualities of our people generally, and wish that it could perceive the truth in relation to those topics on which it is evidently mistaken but is not singular in its ideas or expressions. It appears useless to deny the stories that are set afloat about "Mormon" Church domination in business and in politics, but it should be noticed that those charges are never sustained by a bill of particulars. They are without proof as they are without reason.

DECORATION DAY.

The city council of Topeka, Kan., has refused a license for a circus performance billed for Decoration day. It seems that a protest was made by the army veterans, who objected to any form of "amusement" on that day. And the city fathers took the same view. In the opinion of some, the action taken by the council may appear narrow-minded, but it should be evident to all that, if the spirit of the day is not to be entirely lost, propriety in its observance is essential. A circus performance on a day devoted to the memory of the loved ones who sleep in the graves, is as much out of the place as a ball would be at the close of a funeral. Either the significance of the holidays should be preserved, or the holidays abolished. The mercenary spirit that robs them of their true character is dangerous and contemptible.

But if Decoration day justly is regarded as too sacred an occasion for secular amusements, Sunday should be still more sacred. And yet it is habitually desecrated in this country by amusement companies, in spite of both law and public sentiment. This is one of the ominous signs of our time. Sabbath desecration and progress do not go together. It has been proved that even material blessings are most abundantly enjoyed by countries in which the Sabbath is faithfully observed. This is a fact which should not be overlooked. We should be true in the observance of the Sabbath and the holidays, as in everything else.

SACRIFICED THE WINE.

An incident that transpired in Washington, D. C., a few days ago, has attracted considerable attention and been made the subject of comment and criticism.

An ex-senator and his wife, prominent in social circles, had become converted to total abstinence. Previous to this change of heart they had entertained lavishly, and they had in their cellar a large supply of choice wines and liquors. How was this to be disposed of? To sell it, or give it away, was out of the question, since that would be to place temptation in the way of others. The idea of sending the entire stock to a hospital suggested itself, but then it was remembered that some doctors condemn the use of intoxicating drinks even as medicine, and it was thought safest not to risk the life of the patients. For a long time the wine rested in the cellar, but the other day it was disposed of.

On the advice of a committee of temperance people, the cellar was opened and its contents brought to light. Every bottle was broken, and the liquor spilled on the ground. Burgundy and Bordeaux, Champagne and Kentucky whiskey formed a strange mixture as they all raced down the gutter. The committee of tee-totalers worked like beavers carrying bottles and executing them, to the great delight of street ur-

chins and others who, by means of tin cans, tried to save what they could, of the costly fluid.

Whatever criticism may have to say of this performance, it cannot deny the genuineness and sincerity of a conversion manifested in this sacrifice. And sincerity is a jewel not too common in these days of superficiality and show. Wherever it is found it is valuable. What is most needed in this generation is that honesty of conviction which brings perfect harmony between faith and works. Too many profess to believe one thing and do another. Too often the daily practice contradicts the occasional declaration of principles, and in this manner stumbling-blocks are placed in the road of those who are weak. It is even better to have a little fanaticism mixed with the enthusiasm and sincerity, if that, for some reason or other, cannot be avoided, than to be a hypocrite without fanaticism.

THE EARTHQUAKE CURE.

It is claimed that the earthquake proved a wonderful medicine to many persons with various ailments. It actually, frightened many invalids into health and strength. A contributor to the San Francisco Bulletin graphically describes this new miracle. He says the fire compelled the sick to take up their beds and walk. "New occasions teach new duties." Before the catastrophe they were dosing themselves with medicine and paying doctors' bills, and suffering real and imaginary ills. "Suddenly," he adds, "they were compelled to change their diet, compelled to hustle as they never hustled before, and forced by circumstances to do things they never thought they could do. Insane patients became rational, rheumatics went to the dogs, dyspepsia took wings and flew away, old mental worries were shaken down like bricks from the chimneys, longstanding diseases disappeared as by magic, and men and women are now walking the streets who have been spending their time as invalids. It is the earthquake cure, 'well shaken before taken.'"

All of which goes to prove the assertion that many ailments of men are due to a diseased imagination, and can be cured by a proper exercise of the will. It was Kant, we believe, who mastered a "cold" simply by a determined exertion of will power. It would be folly to say that all diseases can be overcome in that manner, but many can. To be morbid and weak is with some simply a habit. It takes some great exertion to change the direction of thought, but such change often means new life.

May 23 passes quickly, being skiddoo day.

If you fish in the streams you fish out of season.

The senate is now enjoying the calm after the storm.

Publicity doesn't always cure but it furnishes lots of fun.

Will the National Theatrical bank indulge in any spectacular finance?

Syracuse talks more about the good old Days than any city in all the country.

"What does Boston know, anyhow?" asks a Chicago paper. Beans when the bag is open.

Senator Burton is getting lots of sympathy but Governor Hoch is being asked who will get his seat.

A Missouri man owns a rooster for which he paid eight hundred dollars. He has something to crow about.

In the ecstasy of his triumph over Dowle, Voliva could not restrain himself so Judge Landis has restrained him.

Why is it necessary for automobilists to have such great big goggles? So as to enable them to spy a victim afar off?

More trouble reported in San Domingo. It would be a blessing to the outside world to have the cable to that island cut.

Garfield is going to make another report on the Standard Oil company. The commissioner is becoming a regular government reporter.

Ex-Consul Richard T. Greener received the double cross from Mr. Peirce. From the emperor of China he has received the Double Dragon.

When the Baku companies become as strong as the Standard Oil, Russia will understand for the first time "what having the Old Man of the Sea on her back means."

According to the New York World, in 1873 John D. Rockefeller spelled gentleman with a "J." Which merely shows that Mr. Rockefeller was just a third of a century ahead of Mr. Carnegie in the demand for spelling reform.

It looks very much as though San Francisco were going to have a great big scandal over the hiring of automobiles for the two weeks following the fire. For the sake of humanity and decency it is to be hoped there will be none. A time of calamity and sorrow is the worst of times for graft.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, who has the reputation of keeping the best wine cellar in Washington, poured more than a thousand dollars' worth of wines and liquors into the sewer the other night. He thought it was much better than to pour the old wine into new bottles.

The Chinese minister has visited San Francisco and learned for himself that his countrymen there received the same treatment that was accorded other sufferers from the earthquake and fire. The truth is they were much better treated during the time of disaster than they were in time of prosperity.

The Eclectic Medical Journal for April and May contains a paper on "Herbs as Medicine," by Dr. Chas. L. Olson, one of Salt Lake City's physicians. The paper was originally written by Dr. Olson some years ago when he graduated at the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and it appears that the professors were so well pleased with the thesis, that they deemed it worthy of publication as a useful record and reference.

Dr. Olson is one of the many Utah students who have proved a credit to their State.

The East is entirely dependent on the West. That is the opinion of the New York Mail. That paper says:

"There was a time when the East had to 'carry' the West. Everything out West was done on borrowed money—money borrowed from the East. Now the West pretty nearly carries the East. It feeds us, and buys our goods. It is in the West that the foundation values are produced that are necessary for instance, is a local, subsidiary, inner side-dish agriculture. The piece de resistance for every table comes from the West. The West supplies not only the meat and the bread, but generally the potatoes. The celery, the Brussels sprouts and the strawberries may come from the East, but the substantial are from the prairies."

GENESIS OF THE CHAUFFEUR.

Scientific American.
Chauffeurs existed, says Fagaro, long before there were automobiles. History tells that about the year 1793, there sprang up in France, principally in the eastern and central regions, fantastically dressed men with their faces blackened with soot and their eyes carefully concealed, who gained admittance to farm houses and other isolated dwellings at night and committed all kinds of depredations and outrages. They had an atrocious habit especially, from which they obtained the name that posterity has preserved for them. They first garrotted their victims, and then, in front of a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet. Then they demanded of them where their money and jewels were concealed. Such interrogatories could scarcely be resisted. It is from this that is derived the appellation of "chauffeur," which once so terrified old ladies but which at present evokes in us only cheerful and pleasing thoughts of automobilism, and of voyages and excursions at twenty-five and thirty miles an hour, in which there is nothing but the roads and paved streets that are scorched.

EARTHQUAKE AS A MEDICINE.

Boston Herald.
After an earthquake one often experiences a sensation as of physical strength and a certain lucidity of mind. The dull routine has been broken, and the nervous system has had a healthy shock. This, I fancy, must be the explanation of the great success, also, to be something enlivening in the air one breathes. I have never heard the wise ones speak of this. Perhaps they ignore it as too deep for them. The true earthquake sensation is something not to be forgotten. The streets actually move wavelike, the telegraph poles sway, horses stop short, people rush to windows, and the devout kneel in the streets, in plazas, anywhere, and pray, and sometimes acknowledge their sins—which, on the move, they resume. No one thinks anything strange of those demonstrations of awakened conscience, that rumbling volcano within every son of Adam. Experienced in a crowded theater, when the great catastrophe happened, in Mexico it frequently occurs that an earthquake has interrupted a performance, women fainting and the actors suspending their activities to reassure the people, while the orchestra sets up a lively piece "by way of distraction," so if anything really occurs the crowd will be killed in an agreeable mood!

JUST FOR FUN.

An "Exclamatory" Ailment.

From Success.
A colored man in the employ of Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee was detailing to a friend the particulars of a relative's illness, when according to the congressman, the following dialogue ensued between the two darlings:

"Yes, sirree!" exclaimed the negro first referred to, "Mose is a sick man. He's got exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory rheumatism," explained the better informed colored man, "de word 'exclamatory' means to yell."

"Yes, sir, I knows it does," quickly responded the other, in a tone of dejected conviction, "and dat's just what de trouble is—de man jest yells all de time."

The Result.

From the Cincinnati Post.
"My first husband," she sobbed, "was a kind, gentle man, always considerate of me. He always let me have my own way."

"Yes," growled the second, "and look at the result!"

"Result?" What result?

"Why, he's dead."

An Evident Advantage.

From the Indianapolis News.
Mint is growing luxuriantly in our back yard—Annapolis Daily Capital. Another evident advantage in living a little further south. In this part of the country, at this early season, it only flourishes in commercial quantities on those mahogany counters.

Appointed Lieutenant.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
An amusing story is being told among the friends of Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, who was until recently the commanding officer of the Pacific Division. Gen. Sumner, who was in Oakland for a stay, left the city after the earthquake and went to San Rafael. There he was informed by one of the guiding spirits of the village that he must aid in patrolling and guarding against fire and unruly refugees. Something in Gen. Sumner's bearing evidently impressed the man, for after a moment's thought he said: "I think I'll make you a second lieutenant."

"Thank you," answered Gen. Sumner, "I don't think any rank ever conferred upon me ever pleased me more unless it was when I was made a major-general in the regular army."

On Time.

New Yorker—What's the use of running? You say the train never leaves on time.

Suburbanite—It would if we walked.

—Judge.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Red Book Magazine, with the June issue, introduces to its readers a new editor, Mr. Karl Edwin Harriman. Mr. Harriman is widely known as a leading writer, having contributed noteworthy fiction successes to the prominent magazines, in addition to having scored a conspicuous success with a number of brilliant novels.

"The Truth About Panama" is told by Harry C. Hopkins in the June issue of the Red Book Magazine. The article is the third of a series on that subject and is devoted specially to labor conditions. "Recent Mural Decorations" are the subject of an illustrated paper by Hamilton Bell. Maurice Low discusses "The Rise of the Workman in British Politics." "Wounded Knee" is a story of the Red man, by Rex Beach. "The Unsettled Problem of Mechanical Flight" is interestingly treated on in word and picture, by George Colver. Among the other features of the June issue are the following: "The Visionary Glean," a story, Anne O'Hagan; "Behind the Gray Mask," a story, Paschal H. Coggins; "The Thrush," a poem, William Aspinwall Bradley; "The Unsettled Problem of Mechanical Flight," a story, book 3, chapters 1-14, F. J.

At Z. C. M. I.

THE "ALWAYS BUSY" BUSY STORE.

BARGAIN FRIDAY!

MAY 25th

This popular sale day will be resumed at this store this week, and, as before, the offering is an extraordinary one. To purchase means to save money on a good, useful article

\$1.00 WHITE LINEN FINISHED

SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS

50¢ Will Sell During the afternoon 50¢ as long as they last for . . .

Pretty tailored effects, with pleated and stitched fronts. An excellent value.

BE ON TIME

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 1 P.M.

FRIDAY ONLY

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

Spring and Summer Lines Now Complete!

Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery.
Men's Shirts, Underwear and Hosiery.
Notions of all kinds.
Men's High-Class Merchant Tailoring.
Tailors' Trimmings.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Syringes

An excellent line of syringes; from the soft, rubber bulb for infants to the more elaborate Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe, with all the latest additions and improvements. It will surprise you how reasonable our prices are when you see the grade of goods. Step in and inspect them.

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO. By the Monument. Phone 374.

A person has got
A
Mean
Disposition

The Busy Corner.

SMITH DRUG CO.
Phones 238.
Open All Night.

Who won't brighten up under the influence of

O'Brien's
Toasted
Marshmallows

We have just received a fresh shipment, and one of the nicest things about them is that they sell at ten cents the box.

Schramm's,
WHERE THE CARS STOP.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.

GODBE PITTS.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, 101 MAIN ST.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.

INVESTMENT BANKER
(Established 1884.)
Z. C. M. I. Co., Warren, Idaho
Sugar Co., Amal. Sugar Co., Utah
Sugar Co., stock, bonds and bank
stocks bought and sold on com-
mission.
Both Phones 127. 36 Main St.

Our Time is at Your Disposal.
Phone 65 for the correct time.

LEYSON'S
SALT LAKE CITY

BUG KILLER
Rugs, ants, roaches and all animal and garden insects instantly exterminated. These pesky little brown pests that disturb your slumbers will vanish like a dream on the application of extra large bottle size. Satisfaction guaranteed, both phones 457, remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET.
Antiseptic Brice Drug Co.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.